THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1797. [Vol. V.--No. 698.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1797.

Wm. B. Magruder & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the ship Alknomack, Captain John Lemmon, from Liverpool, part of their

FALL GOODS.

They daily expect the remainder by the Fair Virginian, from London, which will make their assortment very general and complete.

George-town, Sept. 19.

Rob't. Patten & Ch's. Scott

Have imported in the ship Commerce from Liverpool, a large addition to their

Spring Assortment,

Which they offer for sale by the Package or Piece on very reasonable terms, at their Wholesale Store, King-Street,

Double & single F Gunpowder, by the quarter-cask, or larger quantity.
Hats assorted in Boxes from 9£ to 13£ sterl.
Tow and Flaxen Oznaburgs by the bale or piece.
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d. Nails in casks.
Glass Ware assorted in casks and cases.
Sledge Hammers and Trace Chains in casks.
Ironmongery and Hardware in casks and cases.
Best made London Smith's Bellows.

May 11. tf

Lodgings to be Let,

CONSISTING of a dining room, two small bed chambers, a garret, and kitchen; and if necessary stabling for two horses, with a good hay loft, &c. situate on Fairfax street. Possession will be given on the first of September. For particulars enquire at the Office of the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

August 29,

THE subscriber takes the liberty of announcing to his fellow citizens, his readiness to resume in a particular manner, the practice of medicine, with which various avocations have for some time considerably interfered; these, however, he is disposed to flatter himself, are so far arranged, as to furnish no future interruption to a prosecution of his professional concerns, an object to which both his interest and inclination will lead him to devote an undivided attention.

ELISHA C. DICK.

August 19. tf

FOR SALE,

A likely negro man about 26 years old, has been raised to farming and cropping, and knows something of the tanner's business,

ALSO,

A likely negro woman, about 23 years old—she has been well acquainted with house work, and plantation business. For terms apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES SMITH.

Ravensworth, Sept. 5. 3wet

I WISH to sell a tract of land near Centerville, in the county of Loudoun, containing between 8 and 900 acres, the soil is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and more than three fourths covered with valuable timber. The terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN KEENE.

Loun county, Virginia, August 17. } 12awtf

The subscriber is in immediate want of

Eight Mules;

none under four, nor over six years old.—He will give horses, mares and colts in exchange for them, or cash. Any person or persons that want brood mares, or work horses, may meet with great bargains, by applying to

JOHN TURBERVILLE.

Woodberry, Fairfax county, near the Falls bridge, Sept. 21. eTh 3w

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The Subscribers

HAVE FOR SALE ON COL. HOOE'S WHARF,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds and bbls. Loaf Sugar in do. New-England and West India Rum in do. Coffee in bbds. and bags, Sherry and Malaga Wine in quarter casks, James River Tobacco and Coal, coarse and fine Salt, a complete assortment of Bar Iron, Steel Nail and Spike rods, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few barrels of Beef in good order.

The Schooner

Dolphin

Will take a freight for Philadelphia or New-York.—Apply to the captain on board, or

Wm. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

September 23.

For Sale or Charter,

The Brigantine

JOSEPH,

An American bottom, burthen 1200 barrels—she is a staunch, new fast sailing vessel, well found, and ready to take in a cargo immediately.—For terms apply to

LEVEN & CUTHBERT POWELL.

August 31. tf

ADAM LYNN,

GOLDSMITH, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

An elegant assortment of

Steel watch chains & keys.

He has also on hand, a large assortment of

Gold, Jewellery, Silver, plated, and fancy ware,

Which he offers for sale at his shop in King street, opposite Messrs. Patten & Scott's, where he manufactures all kinds of Gold, Jewellery, and Silver ware in a modern stile.

The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

September 29. eptf

GEORGE HUNTER,

AT HIS STORE IN FAIRFAX STREET,

HAS RECEIVED,

White Russia Sheeting, Drilling and Ravens Duck, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention, which added to his former stock of Goods, render his assortment general.

Having some time ago advertised those indebted to me to come forward and settle their accounts, and some of them having failed to comply—I do once more inform them that no further indulgence will be given, as I am fully determined to sell only for cash, or produce at the market price.

G. H.

September 12. tf

Thomson and Veitch

Have just received by the ship Pomona, from Oporto,

A QUANTITY OF

PORT WINE,

in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks.

They have also received by the sloop Miller from Antigua,

A few hogsheads of

Third Proof Rum.

August 3. tf

H. WILBAR

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the public, that SPRING GARDEN is again open, where he hopes for a continuance of their favours to enable him to support his unfortunate family.

N. B. He wishes to sell or rent said Garden; till that period, horses or cows will be taken to pasture, at two shillings per week each.

September 5.

For Sale,

5 very likely negro fellows, about 22 years of age, have been used to plantation business. For terms apply to

JOHN DANCE,

At Ravensworth, Fairfax county.

ALSO,

Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed.

THE subscribers offer for sale for cash, or on a short credit,

18 hhds. Malaga Wine,

27 quarter casks do.
18 do. Lisbon do.
4 pipes Teneriffe do.
10 hhds Molasses,
4 do. Coffee,
2 do. Sugar,
20 bbls Whiskey,
6 tierces do.
12 crates Liverpool Ware assorted to suit gentlemens' tables,
125 crates do. for country stores,
12 do. and 10 hhds. *English* Hollow Glass.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.

June 6.

Drinker & Stansbury,

AT the sign of the Saw, Prince Street have just received by the Columbia, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, an additional assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Brass Wares.

They have on hand as usual, Paints, Spirits of Turpentine Tanner's and Lamp Oil, Window Glass, Soap, Candles, and Tar.

ALSO,

A few bushels of warranted Clover Seed.

To be Let,

A three story Brick House, in Union street, adjoining the Union Tavern—at present occupied by Mr. James Cavan.—The house is large and convenient. For terms apply to

JOHN MUNCASTER, or
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

August 1.

Andrew & Wm. Ramsay

Have imported in the ship Pomona, from Oporto,

TEN PIPES, TEN HHDS. & TWENTY QUARTER CASKS OF

PORT WINE,

of vintage '92, and of an excellent quality.

Also from Lisbon,

FIFTY QUARTER CASKS

DRY LISBON WINE,

which they now offer for sale at their warehouse on King street.—They have on hand Madeira wine in pipes, Lisbon do. in do. Teneriffe do. in hhds. Sherry do. in quarter casks, Port do. in bottles, old Rum in hhds. and barrels, and a quantity of well assorted bariron.

THE Subscriber having again engaged in the business of ROPE-MAKING, would give employment to a few sober men who are good workmen: he will take a few boys of good characters as apprentices; in either case apply to Mr. Thomas Irvin in Alexandria, who will give any farther information which may be required.

JAMES IRVIN.

Bank head, near Alexandria, March 28. tf

Havanna Sugar, Molasses, and Segars.

100 barrels prime quality Sugar,
100 hogsheads Molasses,
And a parcel of Segars,

Will be landed this day at our wharf, from on board the schooner Mary from Havanna, and will be sold on very moderate terms. Apply to

ROBERT & JAMES HAMILTON.

August 29. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Induced by the advice and opinions of a number of his friends, offers his services to the citizens of Alexandria as a Broker, for the purchase and sale of real and personal Estate, (negroes excepted) and procuring money on loan &c.

He is aware of the delicacy of the trust to be reposed in such a character, and flatters himself his conduct will not disappoint the expectations of his friends, or the wishes of those who may chuse to commit their commands to him,

J. B. NICKOLLS.

June 6.

To Let,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.

A Dwelling-house & Store in Prince Street, one of the best situations for business in town. Apply to

JOHN GILL.

June 20.

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

FOR SALE BY

DEMPSEY, HARRIS, & CO.

September 9. eptf

On the 20th of November next, in Alexandria, (being court day) will be exposed for sale

One or more covering Jacks,

and several young ones of different ages and sizes—all descended from Royal Gift (an imported Jack from Spain, upwards of 15 hands high) out of imported Jennies from Malta, full 14 hands high.

The terms of sale, (or if not sold, of letting them for one or more seasons to cover) will then be made known;—the payments may be made easy to the purchaser, bond and security being given for the amount, with interest.

At the same time and place,

Sundry Horses and Mares will be offered for sale—the latter having been to the Jacks, are probably with foal.

JAMES ANDERSON, *Manager.*

Mount-Vernon, September 21. } 2Th 4w

Wanted at Mount-Vernon,

A HOUSE-KEEPER, competent to all the duties of that office in a large family—for such, one hundred and fifty dollars per annum will be allowed.—

OR

In place of a HOUSE-KEEPER, a HOUSEHOLD STEWARD, well acquainted with the duties of a Butler, and skilled in the art of cookery (the manuel part of which would not be required of him) would be employed at the above, or greater wages, if his qualifications entitled him to them.

No person in either case need apply personally or by letter, who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidence of his, or her sobriety and integrity, as well as fitness in other respects for the trust which would be reposed.

G°: WASHINGTON.

Mount-Vernon, 12th August, 1797. } 1af3t

A NEAT FARM containing one hundred and sixty acres, near the town of Leesburg, Loudoun county. There are on the premises a small log dwelling, a barn, stable, 3 hay barracks—a great proportion of this land is meadow, almost the whole under good fence; four excellent springs of water are on the premises, besides a constant stream running through the whole of the bottom. Improved property in Alexandria would be taken in payment if agreeable to the parties. For a further description of this property please to apply to Mr. John Janney of Alexandria, or the subscriber in Leesburg.

SAMUEL MURRAY.

August 1. 5w1aw

I HAVE for sale in the town of Dumfries, a house two stories high, in good repair, with a kitchen adjoining the same, a cellar under the house, and a stable on the same lot—it is in a good stand for a store, and is now rented at forty five pounds a year, subject to a ground rent of £10. 4. on a lease forever. Possession can be given the 1st of June 1798, and the terms of sale made known by application at the Post office in Dumfries, or to me at Boyd's hole, in King George county, Virginia.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

King George, 5th Sept. 3mep

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber living in Fairfax county, Virginia, a negro man named DANIEL COLL, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well set, rather blacker than common—no particular mark, only a remarkable large foot. Had on when he went away a dull coloured cloth coat, a mist coloured waistcoat. Said fellow is about 30 years old. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward. I am inclined to think he has got a false pass. All owners of vessels are forwarned on their peril from taking him on board. The said fellow is a good cooper, and can work some at the carpenter's business.

BENJAMIN TALBUTT.

June 20. tf

For Sale,

At a very low price, and on a liberal credit,

That valuable House & Lot now occupied by John Dudley in Fairfax street—the house is large and roomy, and has good cellars under it. The lot is 33 feet in front, and 100 feet in depth. The situation for business is perhaps equal to any in the place. For terms apply to

JOHN JANNEY.

July 6. tf

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

COUNCIL OF FIV[illegible]NDRED,

MOTION OF ORDER BY EMM. PASTORET,

On the present state of our political and commercial relations with the United States of North America.

Sitting of the 22d Messidor, 5th year, 20th of June, 1797.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE,

The Constitution has ordained, that war cannot be declared but upon the formal and necessary proposals of the Executive Directory; but it has also ordained that the legislative body has the sole supreme decision of this question. The constitution has ordained, that in case of hostilities impending or commenced, of menaces or preparations of war, against the French republic, the executive directory shall be bound to employ, for the defence of the state, the means placed at its disposal; but it has at the same time ordained, that the directory shall without delay give information thereof to the legislative body.

Yet, there is a people to whom treaties unite us, and we do not know what is our political situation with respect to them.—On the one hand, the executive directory passes decrees which are real aggressions—declarations of war; on the other, we say to ourselves, war does not exist; for the legislative body has not decreed it; we are not in the predicament of hostilities impending or commenced; for the legislative body has not been informed of it.—Can therefore the executive directory, at its pleasure, add to or violate treaties and laws? If the general principles laid down upon this subject by the constitution, require developement, does it not belong to the legislative body to demand it? Ought it not to be remembered that treaties are to nations, what laws are to the citizens? The expression Punic faith, an expression invented perhaps by the jealousy of the Romans, yet tarnishes, after twenty centuries, the country of Hannibal.

A treaty concluded on the 6th of February 1778, unites, by the double tie of commerce and friendship, France and the United States of North America.—This treaty embraces some articles, which I am obliged to cite; because they have become the pretext for divers decrees equally contrary to the constitution and to the laws.

ARTICLE II.

The most Christian king and the United States, engage mutually not to grant any particular favour to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same favor freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional.

ARTICLE XV.

And that more effectual care may be taken for the security of the subjects and inhabitants of both parties, that they suffer no injury by the men of war or privateers of the other party, all the commanders of the ships of his most Christian majesty and of the said United States, and all their subjects and inhabitants, shall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other side; and if they act to the contrary they shall be punished, and shall moreover be bound to make satisfaction for all matter of damage, and the interest thereof, by reparation, under the pain and obligation of their person and goods.

ARTICLE XVI.

All ships and merchandize of what nature soever, which be rescued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the high seas, shall be brought into some port of either state, and shall be delivered to the custody of the officers of that port, in order to be restored entire to the true proprietor, as soon as due and sufficient proof shall be made concerning the property thereof.

ARTICLE XVII.

"It shall be lawful for the ships of war of either party, and privateers, freely to carry whithersoever they please, the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the admiralty or any other judges; nor shall such prizes be arrested or seized when they come to and enter the ports of either party; nor shall the searchers or other officers of those places, search the same, or make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes; but they may hoist sail at any time and depart, and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships of war shall be obliged to shew: on the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports to such as shall have made prize of the subjects, people or property of either of the parties; but if such shall come in, being forced by stress of weather, or the danger of the sea, all proper means shall be vigorously used, that they go out and retire from thence as soon as possible.

ARTICLE XXIII.

It shall be lawful for all and singular the subjects of the most Christian king, and the citizens, people, and inhabitants of the said United States, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are or hereafter shall be at enmity with the most Christian king, or the United States. It shall likewise be lawful for the subjects and inhabitants aforesaid, to sail with the ships and merchandize aforementioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, & havens of those, who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same prince, or under several. And it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give a freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt which shall be found on board the ship belonging to the subjects of either of the confederates, although the whole lading or any part thereof shall appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always exempted. It is also agreed in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers and in actual service of the enemy.

ARTICLE XXV.

To the end that all manner of dissentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented, on one side and the other, it is agreed, that in case either of the parties hereto shall be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects or people of the other ally, must be furnished with sea letters or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of the said ship, that it may appear thereby that the ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one or other of the parties, which passport shall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty; they shall likewise be recalled every year, that is, if the ship happens to return home within the space of a year. It is likewise agreed, that such ships being laden are to be provided, not only with passports as above mentioned, but also, with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed, and whither she is bound, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship set sail, in the accustomed form; and if any one shall think it fit or advisable to express in the said certificates, the person to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do so.

ARTICLE XXVII.

If the ships of the said subjects, people, or inhabitants of either of the parties shall be met with, either sailing along the coasts or on the high seas, by any ship of war of the other, or by any privateers, the said ships of war or privateers, for the avoiding of any disorder, shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats aboard the merchant ship which they shall so meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall exhibit his passport concerning the property of the ship, made out according to the form inserted in this present treaty, and the ship, when she shall have shewn such passport, shall be free and at liberty to pursue her voyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molest or search her in any manner, or to give her chase, or force her to quit her intended course.

Let me now present the decree passed by the executive directory, the 12th Ventose, 5th year, (2d March 1797.)

"Article I. The commissioners of the executive directory, to the civil tribunals of the departments, shall take care, that in disputes concerning the validity of maritime captures, no judgment shall be rendered upon the 7th article of the law of the 13th Nivose, 3d year, without first consulting the minister of justice, conformably with the 3d article of the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year, relative to treaties, in virtue of which, neutrals may claim an exemption, in consequence of the first of those laws, from the execution of that of the 9th of May, 1793.

"Art. II. The minister of justice shall, in consequence, examine whether the treaties referred to, yet subsist, or whether they have been modified since their conclusion. The minister of foreign affairs shall furnish him for this purpose, with all the information he may stand in need of, and the former shall refer the matter to the executive directory, in the manner prescribed by the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year.

"Art. III. The executive directory reminds all French citizens that the treaty made on the 6th February, 1778, between France and the United States of America, has been, according to the terms of its second article, modified of full right by that concluded at London, on the 19th November, 1794, between the United States of America and England.

"Consequently,

"1st. Agreeable to the 17th article of the treaty of London of the 19th of November 1794, transcribed below (1) all merchandize belonging to the enemy, or not sufficiently appearing to be neutral, laden under American flag, shall be confiscated; but the vessel on board of which it shall be found, shall be released and restored to the owner. The commissaries of the executive directory are enjoined to accelerate judgment on litigations which may arise either concerning the validity of the capture of cargoes or concerning the freights and detentions, by all the means in their power.

"2d Agreeable to the 18th article of the treaty of London, of the 19th November, 1794, transcribed below (2) to the articles declared contraband by the 24th article of the treaty of February 6, 1778, the following are added:

Timber for ship building,
Tar, * PITCH and rosin,
Copper in sheets,
Sails, hemp and cordage,
And every thing serving directly * OR INDIRECTLY FOR THE ARMAMENT OR equipment of vessels, unwrought iron and fir planks excepted. These various articles shall be confiscated as often as they shall be destined, or as it shall be attempted to carry them to the enemy.

"3d. Agreeably to the 21st article of the treaty of London of the 19th November, 1794, transcribed below (3) every individual known to be American, bearing a commission given by the enemies of France, as also every sailor of that nation making part of the crew of the ships or vessels of the enemy, shall be, on that account alone, declared a pirate, and treated as such, without being permitted, in any case, to alledge that he was forced to it by violence, menaces, or otherwise.

"Art. 4th. Conformably to the law of the 14th February, 1793, the provisions of the regulations of the 21st of October, 1744, and of the 26th of July, 1778, concerning the manner of proving the property of neutral ships or goods, shall be executed according to their form and tenor.

"Consequently, every American vessel, not having on board a role d'equipage in due form as prescribed by the model annexed to the treaty of the 6th of February, 1778, the execution of which is ordered by the 25th and 27th articles of the same treaty, shall be good prize."

Let us in the first place attend to the first article. The directory refers to the 3d article of the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year; but in referring to it, it adds to its provisions. The law of the 8th Floreal gives a power: the decree of the 12th Ventose imposes an obligation. It declares, "the commissaries shall take care that no judgment be rendered without the minister of justice being first consulted." Whereas the law only declares, in the 2d and 3d articles, that "matters of prize, in which neutrals have any interest, shall be communicated to the commissary of the executive directory, within twenty four hours from the filing the papers in the registry of the tribunal."

"If the commissary deems it necessary, he shall immediately refer it to the minister of justice, who, after having consulted the directory, shall, within a decade, answer the letter of the commissary."

The law expressly determines to avoid the absolute obligation of a refereuce in all cases; it determined it in order that it might not multiply the expences and delays always too heavy, always too long for those who ask for justice. The decree of the 12th Ventose, on the contrary, imposes as an indispensable necessity. The decree then is in contradiction to the law: it is therefore in itself a real legislative act; it is therefore an usurpation of a power, which the will of the people has not delegated to the directory; and is therefore unconstitutional.

** These words are not contained in the British treaty.*

NOTES TO THE FOREGOING.

(1) Art. XVII.

It is agreed, that in all cases where vessels shall be captured or detained on just suspicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war; the said vessel shall be bro't to the nearest or most convenient port; or if any property of an enemy should be found on board of such vessel, that part only which belongs to the enemy shall be made prize, and the vessel shall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder without any impediment. And it is agreed, that all proper measures shall be taken to prevent delay, in deciding the cases of ships or cargoes so brought in for adjudication; and in the payment or recovery of any indemnification, adjudged or decreed to be paid to the masters or owners of such ships.

(2) Art. XVIII.

In order to regulate what is in future to be esteemed contraband of war, it is agreed, that under the said denomination shall be apprized all arms and implements serving for the purpose of war, by land or sea, such as cannon, muskets, mortars, petards, bombs, grenades, carcases, saucisses, carriages for cannon, musket rests, bandoliers, gun-powder, match, saltpetre, ball, pikes, swords, head-pieces, cuirasses, halberts, lances, javelins, horse-furniture, holsters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as also timber for ship-building, tar or rosin, copper in sheets, sails, hemp and cordage, and generally whatever may serve directly to the equipment of vessels, unwrought iron and fir planks only excepted; and all the above articles hereby declared to be just objects of confiscation, whenever they are attempted to be carried to an enemy.

And whereas the difficulty of agreeing on the precise cases, in which alone provisions and other articles not generally contraband may be regarded as such, renders it expedient to provide against the inconveniencies and misunderstandings which might thence arise: It is further agreed, that whenever any such articles so becoming contraband, according to the existing laws of nations, shall for that reason be seized, the same shall not be confiscated, but the owners thereof shall be speedily and completely indemnified; and the captors, or in their default, the government under whose authority they act, shall pay to the masters or owners of such vessels, the full value of all such articles, with a reasonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight, and also the demurage incident to such detention.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail to a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded, or invested; it is agreed, that every vessel so circumstanced, may be turned away from such port or place, but she shall not be detained, and her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless after notice she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she may think proper:—Nor shall any vessel or goods of either party that may have entered into such port or place, before the same was besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, and be found therein after the reduction or surrender of such place, be liable to confiscation, but shall be restored to the owners or proprietors thereof.

(3) Art. XXI.

It is likewise agreed, that the subjects and citizens of the two nations, shall not do any acts of hostility or violence against each other, nor accept commissions or instructions so to act from any foreign prince or state, enemies to the other party; nor shall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite or endeavor to enlist in their military service, any of the subjects or citizens of the other party; and the laws against all such offences and aggressions shall be punctually executed. And if any subject or citizen of the said parties respectively, shall accept any foreign commission, or letters of marque, for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other party, and be taken by the other party, it is hereby declared to be lawful for the said party, to treat and punish the said subject or citizen, having such commission or letter of marque, as a pirate.

Alexandria, September 28.

Tuesday afternoon a court was held for the examination of John Perry, charged with being concerned in fitting out and arming a veſſel within the United States, for the purpoſe of cruiſing againſt the ſubjects of a nation with whom we are at peace, &c.

The moſt material evidence for the proſecution was Captain Willis, whoſe teſtimony was in ſubſtance as follows:—that in the month of January laſt, on his homeward bound paſſage from Guadaloupe, he ſpoke a new copper bottomed ſchooner from Norwich in Connecticut, called the Uncas, with mules upon her deck—that on his returning to Guadaloupe, ſome time after, he found that this ſchooner had been converted into a privateer, and had taken ſome prizes, particularly a ſhip called the Betſey of Glaſgow—that in a converſation he had with Perry, he ſaid he was on board the ſchooner when ſpoken by him in January, and further acknowledged that he was then intereſted in ſaid ſchooner, as a privateer—that Perry was publicly ſpoken of at Guadaloupe as part owner and agent for the privateer, which was then called the Victorious.

Mr. Murray's teſtimony corroborated in ſtating the prevailing opinion at Guadaloupe, of Perry's being underſtood as part owner and agent for this privateer.

After a full and candid hearing of evidence and the reſpective counſel employed upon the occaſion, the court were of an unanimous opinion that Perry's caſe came under cognizance of a law of Congreſs paſſed in '94, which ſubjects citizens of the United States guilty of the offence for which he was indicted, to impriſonment of not more than three years, and a fine not exceeding 5000 dollars.

The court admitted Perry to bail on his giving ſecurity in the ſum of 5000 dollars for his appearance at the Federal Court to be held in the Diſtrict of Virginia, to which a final deciſion is referred.

—

Before the ſame court, Mr. Robert Hamilton, of this town, was examined on a charge not very diſſimilar to the above. The only evidence adduced in this caſe was his own voluntary confeſſion. Sunday morning Mr. Hamilton meeting ſeveral gentlemen on his wharf, he deſired that they would ſtep into his counting room, where he obſerved to them, that underſtanding a report was in circulation that he had been concerned in a privateer fitted out of the United States, was deſirous of repreſenting the matter in its true light, in order that they might contradict any miſrepreſentation which the tongue of rumour would probably originate. He then ſtated that in the year '93, a friend in Baltimore, without his knowledge or advice, purchaſed a part in a privateer—that he was firſt informed of this circumſtance by letter, ſtating alſo that he was conſidered as intereſted in a third part of the purchaſe—that he accordingly gave his friend, who was indebted to him, credit for that proportion of the ſhare he bought in the privateer (as he ſhewed by his books) amounting to £ 48 9ſ.—that he afterwards received, through him, 900 dollars, as a dividend of a prize made by ſaid privateer, ſince which he had not heard further of her than a report that ſhe was captured and deſtroyed by the enemy.

The attorney remarked that a proſecution would not lie, inaſmuch as it was required by law, that it ſhould be commenced in two years after the commiſſion of the offence; but that the court might demand ſecurity againſt the repetition of it. The court coincided with the attorney in regard to the point of law; but bound him in a ſum of 2000 dollars, being unanimouſly of opinion that he had been guilty of a high miſdemeanor.

DUKE-STREET BRIDGE.

The inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity are reſpectfully informed, that this bridge is almoſt finiſhed, and would be completed in a very ſhort time, but, depending on private ſubſcriptions, the money raiſed in that way is yet inſufficient for the purpoſe. The work is now ſo nearly done, that a few hundred dollars more would enable the managers to complete it in a neat and ſubſtantial manner, and they hope their fellow-citizens will not ſuffer ſo uſeful a work (now ſo nearly finiſhed) to be loſt for want of a ſmall pecuniary aid. They feel ſatisfied that it is only neceſſary to draw the attention of the people ſo far as to view the work as it now ſtands, to convince every one of its uſefulneſs, and the propriety of giving a ſmall ſum towards finiſhing of it. Thoſe who incline to contribute to [illegible] undertaking, will pleaſe to call on Abram [illegible] or George Coryell, who will receive ſubſcriptions; and thoſe who are willing to aſſiſt with a cart and horſe, in hauling dirt, will be thankfully attended to, as much is yet to be done in that way towards raiſing and levelling the road to the bridge.

The MINERVA *makes the following remarks upon the obſervations of Paſtoret, relative to the political and commercial relations between France and the United States, the publication whereof is commenced in this day's* MIRROR.

Paſtoret's inveſtigation of the conduct of the French government towards the United States, is a very able defence of the American government; and the more valuable, as it comes from one of the French nation. His arguments are ſubſtantially the ſame as our executive has uſed, in his communications to the French miniſter, and the ſame as are found in the excellent letter of Mr. Pickering to Mr. Pinckney. They both have demonſtrated the uprightneſs of the American adminiſtration, and the perfidy, the violation of treaty, of law and conſtitution on the part of the French directory.

The concluding obſervations of Paſtoret are as ſevere on the French government, as any of the American papers. Indeed no American paper is more ſevere in cenſuring the illegal and perfidious meaſures of the French government, than twenty or thirty gazettes publiſhed in Paris.

Fortunately for truth, it always gains by inveſtigation; and it is a fact we notice with peculiar pleaſure, that rational and candid men both in France and England, ſpeak of the general conduct of the American government with great reſpect.

THE LAND OF LIBERTY!!

A CURIOSITY.

Juſt arrived from Cape Mount, on the windward coaſt of Africa, the ſhip Agenoria, Adward Bois, maſter, with a prime cargo of aſſorted SLAVES. The ſale of which will commence on Monday, the 21ſt inſt—Conditions then made known.

ROBERT WATTS.

Savannah, 10th Auguſt, 1797.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 23.

Great hopes began to be entertained that our city was about to be reſtored to its uſual health, and ſome who had taken the alarm began to think danger over.—Their fond hopes would probably have been realized, had we not been viſited by a drivelling rain on Friday, which inſtead of unloading our atmoſphere, clogged it with noxious effluvia, and took its direction weſtwardly over the town From the town few people have as yet moved on account of a contagious fever; but this week will inform them whether it will be prudent to ſtay, or to ſeek ſafety by flight from their homes.—The report of the health committee will be the beſt and moſt faithful criterion to judge by, and ought to do away all other rumors.

ALBANY, SEPTEMBER 11.

A letter to one of the proprietors of this paper, from a gentleman of information at Niagara, dated the 23d ult. does not mention the march of the Britiſh troops from that quarter, nor the collecting of the Indians, under Col. Brandt. We preſume therefore; that the reports which have been publiſhed on this ſubject are not well founded.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 22.

The perſon who handed us the paragraph reſpecting the fire at Albany, wiſhes to qualify and apologize for the *univerſality*, but not the *truth* and juſtice of the reflections reſpecting the ſuppoſed authors of that unhappy affair. Hearing the complaints of the greateſt ſufferers by that fire, (particularly from the lips of one of the moſt reſpectable men in Albany, whoſe paternal manſion and moveable property had been deſtroyed) the circumſtances reſpecting Plantan and Jourdan—feelings of pity and indignation ſeized his mind, which hurried him to the imprudent uſe of invectives againſt a whole people, many of whom, particularly in this country, merit and receive general confidence and eſteem for their regular, quiet, and honorable behaviour. He hopes, that while he feels a patriotic reſentment againſt Frenchmen, for their unjuſt and lawleſs conduct towards his fellow-citizens, he may never be ſo loſt to a ſenſe of candor and impartiality, as to deny merit to the individuals of any nation.

AUGUSTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The inhuman treatment of the French reſident in this town towards their ſlaves, has, for ſome time paſt, been a ſubject of univerſal diſguſt amongſt the inhabitants. Frequently have they been entreated to exerciſe leſs cruelty towards theſe unhappy victims, whom fate had placed under their correction, and as frequently forewarned of the conſequences that might enſue from the continuance of ſuch cruelty. But where the benevolent feelings of humanity are wanting—where the groans of diſtreſs excite not the tear of compaſſion, or a remorſe of conſcience—where, in ſhort, the heart is ſo ſteeled, as to bid defiance to all thoſe qualities which diſtinguiſh the civilized from the ſavage, and the human from the brute creation; what hope remains for an amendment?—Some recent inſtances of barbarity, induced the citizens to convene on Monday laſt at Campbell's trees, to deviſe ſome mode of alleviating the ſuffering of thoſe victims of human miſery.—When they were brought before the people, their meager and lacerated frames, borne down with hunger and heavy chains, exhibited a picture truly ſhocking to humanity—The ſight excited ſuch ſentiments of horror and indignation among ſome of the bye ſtanders that they diſcovered inclination of wrecking immediate vengeance on the maſters of thoſe miſerable creatures. We underſtand the reſult of the meeting was—a committee appointed to enquire from time to time, their ſituation, and the treatment they receive from their maſters.

It ought not to be forgotten, that the Coroner of this county was ſummoned upon a buſineſs ſimilar to the above; and that it was found his cruelty to a negro boy exceeded, if poſſible, that exerciſed by the others.

FROM THE FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

COMMON SENSE

IN DISHABILLE.

LIBERTY AND *EQUALITY.*

When this lovely brace of ſiſters landed on our ſhores, with ſmiles on their faces, and the olive branch in their hands, they were received with open arms. We looked with the eyes of a lover, and every thing via Paris was charming. The graces themſelves, had they viſited our ſeaports, would ſcarcely have received more attention. All orders were emulous to prepare dinners and eat the civic cake with their new gueſts. A gentleman who had at leaſt his ſhare of national philoſophy, was enraptured with the new comers, and reſolved, as he was fond of French faſhions, to introduce their etiquette into his family. A council was called, and Sambo invited among the reſt. "Children," ſays he, "this is an age of reformation. We have improved upon the Engliſh principles of education and government, and the French nation upon ours. It is fully proved we are all born free and equal. I have adhered to the erroneous notions of our forefathers long enough. Hereafter I will lay aſide commands and puniſhments, the inſtruments of tyrants, and you ſhall be governed by reaſon. Your own judgment, inſtead of my ſeverity, ſhall correct your faults. It ſhall be my part to requeſt, and yours to comply.—"You berry good, maſſer; I thanka you, maſſer," ſays Sambo, with a low bow—"I like your reſolution," ſays Edward the eldeſt ſon, who had long ſighed for liberty—"That's your ſort," cried maſter Billy, clapping his hands—Miſs Betſey courteſeyed—The wife, whoſe claim to equality was already eſtabliſhed, was pleaſed with the anticipation of ſomething more. All was joy and complacency. A civic dinner enſued. A little diſpute aroſe about the propriety of Sambo's ſitting at the table. None ſhewed reſentment, or uſed high words, but Betſey and her ma'am, who inſiſted that liberty and equality were never made for the negroes. Edward could not ſee why black and white might not ſet as well together round a table, as round a woman's head, and obſerved that theſe colours, with almoſt every other, had often been good companions on his ma'am's head dreſs. Ned was a ſhrewd fellow; he foreſaw Sambo would ſoon rule the roaſt, and wiſhed to ſecure his favor. The good man ſettled the diſpute by a conciliatory propoſition. The family were to wait on themſelves, and Sambo to relinquiſh his equal right of ſetting at the table with them.—Exceſſive good nature is often the introduction to quarrels. After dinner the maſter wiſhed to ride out of town. Sambo was requeſted to ſaddle the horſe and bruſh his boots. The horſe was prepared; but when the boots were called for, Sambo was blacking his own ſhoes. He waited patiently till they were ready, then went out to mount his horſe—None to be found—Ned underſtood the doctrine of equal rights, had ridden off his father's horſe and left him in the lurch. He begins to ſuſpect that his new doctrine, which ſeemed an angel in theory, would be the devil in practice: like haſty converts, he ſoon becomes an apoſtate. The next day a number of his friends were invited to dine with him, and diſcuſs his new principles. Sambo had pitched on the ſame time to convene his companions; the ſooty tribe had taken poſſeſſion of the kitchen juſt before his maſter's party entered the parlour. He thought himſelf lord of the kitchen, had reſerved a few of the beſt pieces for his own table, and was handing round the ſecond bottle in celebration of his independence, when the maid related his proceedings to the miſtreſs. She talked loudly on the ſubject. The maſter bluſhed for ſhame, ſtepped into the kitchen, and invited Sambo to tend the table at the ſame time reprimanding him for the freedom he had taken. Sambo was too much intoxicated with the ſpirit of liberty and Weſt India to fear or obey, but not enough to forget the overtures of the day before. He anſwered abruptly, he muſt be excuſed for the preſent. The maſter thought it time to uſe the old faſhioned inſtruments of commands and puniſhments, or rather, without ſtopping to think, began to uſe them. High words and hard blows enſued. The noiſe reached the parlour. Every white face reddened with bluſhes and reſentment, and liberty and equality were echoed from each corner of the kitchen by the blacks.—I need not relate the ſequel. The gentleman never hears liberty and equality pronounced, without ſhaking his head: he has often declared he had rather have the old boxers, Caſtor and Pollux, in his houſe, and that he believed if they were allowed to run at large in our country, they would do more miſchief than ſword and famine. Liberty, uncontrolled, experience proves to be one of the worſt of tyrants; accompanied with good order and good laws, as ſhe was one of the firſt ſettlers of this country, may ſhe be found among its laſt inhabitants. I do not pretend to write for nations; my pen is employed for family uſe. If you are a father and your boy begins to prate about equality, take off his hat, hang it up as high as you can reach, and bid him do the ſame with yours; if he ſays he is not tall enough, tell him to ſay no more about equality, till he is of equal ſtature with yourſelf.

CHARLES LOVE,

At his Store on King Street, a few doors above Mr. M'Knight's Tavern,

HAS NOW OPEN

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Chiefly of this Fall's Importation, which he will ſell by the piece, or package only, at an unuſually low advance, for caſh, or approved notes at 60 days.——He has alſo a conſiderable ſupply of

Weſt-India Produce,

ſome

New England Goods,

and a quantity of

Whiſkey in hogſheads.

☞ He will ſtore, or purchaſe, FLOUR at the market price.

September 28.

I HAVE FOR SALE

A two ſtory Houſe and Lot,

lying on Prince ſtreet.—The lot is 20 feet 10 inches in front, and 100 feet back; and the houſe that ſtands on it is 18 by 14 feet, with three fire places. Any perſon wanting to purchaſe the ſaid houſe and lot, may know the terms by applying to

GEORGE HOOKS,

living near the premiſes.

September 28. 3t

WANTED,

AS a Clerk in a ſtore, a middle aged perſon converſant in accounts, and who has been accuſtomed to retailing dry goods. To one well qualified, (and none elſe need apply,) a liberal ſalary will be given. Apply at the office of the Mirror.

September 7.

To Leaſe forever,

SEVERAL vacant lots in elegible ſituations in the town of Alexandria.——Alſo, will be leaſed for a term of years, ſeveral other vacant lots, the ſituations of which will be ſhewn, and terms made known on application to

STEPHEN MOORE.

Auguſt 31. 6t

THE following BLANKS are for ſale at the office of the Columbian Mirror,

VIZ.

THE ROLE D'EQUIPAGE,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
AND
BILLS OF LADING.

PUBLIC SALE.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Taylor, ſenior, late of Loudoun County, deceaſed, will be ſold, at Public Vendue, on Friday the 20th day of October next, at Catharine Kimboll's tavern, in Frederick Town, Maryland;—

The Plantation on which

he formerly dwelt, containing 448 acres of good fertile Land,

SITUATE in Frederick county, Maryland, about 5 miles from Frederick-town, and 42 from the Federal City, in a healthy part of the country, abounding with fine ſprings and runs of water in every field on the place.—There are about 150 acres cleared and under good fence; 25 acres of good meadow, and about 30 acres more may be made; the remainder well covered with timber.

There is on ſaid premiſes, a brick dwelling houſe, one ſtory and an half high, 30 feet by 24, with a frame addition, nearly as large, adjoining thereto; barns, and ſundry out houſes, and a large apple orchard.

Two other pieces or parcels of land, that lay nearly adjoining the aforeſaid tract; one piece of which contains 65 acres of moſt excellent timber land—the other contains 56½ acres of good level wood land.

Alſo, one other tract of land, called *Pile Hall*, containing 188 acres, with improvements thereon, laying about eight miles from Frederick town.

There are two other tracts of land, ſituate in Loudoun county, in the ſtate of Virginia, about ſixteen miles from Frederick town; one of which contains 100 acres, lying on the Katoctin Creek, with a fine mill ſeat thereon—the other is adjoining thereto, containing about 150 acres, which may be ſold together, or ſeperate, ſo as to ſuit the purchaſers.

☞ One fourth of the purchaſe money muſt be paid down for the firſt mentioned plantation; the remainder in three equal annual payments—the purchaſers giving bonds on intereſt, with approved ſecurity.

*** For the other ſmaller tracts, one third muſt be paid down, and the remainder in three equal payments, viz.—ſix, twelve, and eighteen months, on giving bonds as aforeſaid.

A plat of this land will be ſhewn, and other particulars reſpecting the ſame made known on the day of ſale, or earlier if required, by

THOMAS TAYLOR, or
BENJAMIN H. CANBY, } *Exec'rs.*

Frederick Town, Sept. 26. tdſ

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Taylor, ſenior, late of Loudoun county, Virginia, deceaſed, by hand, note, or book debt, are requeſted to come forward and pay off the reſpective ſums due—and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to Thomas Taylor, Jun. in Frederick town, or to Benjamin H. Canby, in Leeſburg, and receive the money.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
BENJ. H. CANBY, } *Executors.*

Frederick town, Sept. 26. 3wiw

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt JOE WILLIAMS, a black man, late a dealer in this town, will pleaſe to bring their accounts to the Vendue Store and have them entered, on or before Saturday next, as a diſtribution of the amount of ſales is to take place on Monday following.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

September 26.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 17th inſtant, living within ſix miles of Alexandria, and about 14 miles from the Federal City, a negro man named STARLING.—He is about 22 years of age, of a black complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and well made—he is gruff ſpoken when queſtioned, has loſt one of his middle toes. His apparel was when he went away one coarſe linen ſhirt and trouſers, but it is likely he took with him other clothes, as he lately lived in Alexandria. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and brings him home to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive five dollars reward if taken ten miles from home—ten dollars if twenty miles from home—fifteen dollars if forty miles from home—and the above reward if one hundred miles from home, including what the law allows.

THOMAS VOILEET.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are hereby forewarned not to harbor, entertain, aſſiſt, or carry off the ſaid negro man at their peril.

September 23.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the commons of Alexandria, on Monday the 13th of June, a BAY HORSE, about 14 or 15 hands high, ſhod all round, and a ſmall lump on his wether, with a few brindle ſpots under his breaſt, and down his fore legs. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber in Alexandria, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

HENRY NICHOLSON.

September 14.

POTOMAC BRIDGE.

THE Bridge on the Potomac, near the Little Falls, will be ready for uſe on Monday next. The following tolls are to be paid for paſſing:

For a Foot paſſenger . . .	3 cents.
For Horſes or Cattle in droves .	2 cents.
For man and horſe	8 cents.
For hogs or ſheep in droves .	2 cents.
For waggon (and team) and other four wheeled carriages	50 cents.
For cart or other two wheeled carriages	25 cents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH,
TREASURER.

June 29, 1797.

☞ THE PRINTERS of the Mirror in Alexandria, Federal Gazette in Frederick-town, and of the Martinſburg and Wincheſter papers are requeſted to inſert the above.

To be ſold for caſh,

At Public Vendue, on the 16th of October enſuing, (if not fair the next fair day) at the ſeat called Marmion, formerly the property of Philip Fitzhugh, Eſq. in King George County, ſtate of Virginia,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,
viz.

About Fifty Virginia born Slaves,

A great proportion being prime young fellows, ſeveral carpenters, and one black-ſmith. Alſo, a number of plough horſes and mules, and a large flock of valuable cattle and ſheep.

J. HALL.

September 7. 5wep

A Great Bargain.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale 410 acres of arable Land, lying in the county of Spotſylvania, eighteen miles from Fredericksburg. On this tract are forty or fifty acres of meadow unimproved, but may with little expence be made equal to any meadow in the county—the high lands are eſteemed exceeding good for the cultivation of corn, wheat, &c. A further deſcription of the above land is thought unneceſſary, as it is preſumed any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe will firſt view the premiſes. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, or to John Luke, within ſix miles of Alexandria.

ROBERT PITT WASHINGTON.

Auguſt 22. 6wiw

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body to paſs a law, for amending an act, entitled, An Act, to reduce into one, the ſeveral acts concerning ſlaves, free negroes, and mulattoes, paſſed in 1795, by increaſing the penalties thereby inflicted on certain offenders, and to provide a more ſummary way to collect ſaid penalties; and that if ſuch perſon or perſons, on conviction, do not pay down, or give ſecurity for the payment thereof in three months of the ſaid penalties, that ſuch offenders ſhall be ſubject to corporal pain, or impriſonment, according to the degree of his or her offence. And further, that ſuch as in public aſſemblies make ſpeeches, or other ill-conduct, which in any manner (in it effects) hath a tendency to alienate ſlaves from their duty, or otherwiſe to injure their maſters, ſhall be conſidered as offenders againſt the ſaid law, and that penalties and puniſhments may be inflicted on ſuch, adequate to the injury that might ariſe from ſuch proceedings.

September 14.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body to paſs a law, forbidding that any perſon who is a member of any of the Abolition Societies, (as they are termed) or others, whoſe general conduct indicate them to be buſy and active perſons in alienating, by any means whatſoever, ſlaves from their duty, ſhould be eligible to ſerve as a juror in any cauſe whatever, in which the right of maſter and ſlave, on the ſubject of emancipation, is involved, and that if any perſon ſhould be ſummoned by the ſheriff, as a juror in ſuch caſe, who the party intereſted as maſter, ſhall ſuſpect, and cannot otherwiſe aſcertain to be of that party, the ſaid perſon, ſo ſummoned, before he ſhall be permitted to ſerve as a juror, ſhall be compelled to anſwer the interrogatories of ſuch interſted perſon, or party touching the facts, on oath, from which the court, before whom ſuch perſon ſtand, ſhall determine, &c.

September 14.

THE ſubſcriber holds in fee ſimple ſeveral lots in Alexandria, ſome of which are improved—alſo a tract of land in the neighbourhood;—a part of either he wiſhes to ſell. Any perſon wanting to purchaſe, may ſee the property, and have the terms made known by applying to

JESSE TAYLOR.

4,000 Acres of Land near

Morgan town for ſale,

July 25.

Advertiſement.

THE ſubſcribers heretofore by advertiſement, bearing date upon the 9th May, 1797, gave public notice to the creditors of the late Peter Caſſanave, that a dividend of the aſſets which had then come to the hands of his adminiſtrators, would be made among his creditors on the 16th day of Auguſt, 1797—but being adviſed that they cannot by law make ſuch dividend in leſs than twelve months after the deceaſe of the ſaid Caſſanave, and that period not yet elapſed ſince his death, notice is hereby given, that it is apprehended by the ſubſcribers, that the deceaſed, Peter Caſſanave, has not left perſonal eſtate ſufficient to ſatisfy the debts due by him; all thoſe therefore who have any claims or demands againſt the ſaid Peter Caſſanave's eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their claims, duly proved and authenticated to the ſubſcribers on Tueſday the 12th day of October, in the year one thouſand, ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, at the houſe of Clement Sewall, in George-Town:—on that day and at that place the ſubſcribers will proceed to divide among the creditors of Peter Caſſanave, in the manner the law directs, the aſſetts which have then come to their hands.

ANN CASSANAVE, Adminiſtratrix.
NICHOLAS YOUNG, Adminiſtrator.

George-town, Aug. 19. 1aw9w

Go. M'Munn & Iſaac Sittler,

COPPERSMITHS:

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have removed to Prince Street, three doors above Royal Street, where they have on hand as uſual,

Stills of different ſizes,

Waſh, Tea, Hatters', and Fuller's Kettles,
Beſt Engliſh Braſs do. of different ſizes,
Counter Scales and Beams,
Copper, pewter, and tin meaſures,
An aſſortment of Tin Ware.

They have received per the ſhip Commerce, from Liverpool, an excellent aſſortment of

Strong Copper in ſheets and bottoms, ſuitable for any kind of copper work, the whole of which will be made in the beſt manner, and ſold as low as can be bought of equal quality in Baltimore or Philadelphia. They will pay particular attention to all orders for any copper work.—They have thin copper ſuitable for ſpouts and gutters, which will come cheaper than lead.——The higheſt price given for old Lead, Pewter, and Copper.

May 18. 6mep.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE farm containing 469 acres lying in Fairfax county, about eleven miles from Alexandria, and nine from George-town and the Federal City, in a fertile neighbourhood. There are few advantages attending other farms which this has not:—the improvements are, a comfortable log dwelling, with brick and ſtone chimnies, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, corn houſe, and a new log barn 48 feet long, with different other out houſes. Alſo, an orchard of about 60 apple trees, one half of which bears, with a large orchard of young peach trees, together with ſome cherry and pear trees. About two thirds of ſaid land is cleared and under good fence, with ſeveral acres of meadow, and a great deal more might be made at a trifling expence, equal to any in the county. It is needleſs to give a further deſcription, as it is preſumed any gentleman wiſhing to purchaſe will view the premiſes. This land will be ſold on a credit not exceeding 15 years, to be paid for in annual inſtalments, with intereſt on the whole ſum till paid.—A deed will be executed immediately on the purchaſer giving ſecurity for the purchaſe money.

N. B. Said land will be ſhewn, and price made known, on application to Mr. John Dulin in the neighbourhood, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

EDWARD DULIN.

September 2.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder for ready money, and immediate poſſeſſion given, on Friday the 6th day of October next, at the dwelling houſe of Mr Thomas Lewis, in Loudoun county, near Middleburg, under a mortgage made by the ſaid Lewis to me,

The Tract of LAND, on

which he now lives, containing by a late ſurvey 356¼ acres. On the farm is a dwelling houſe 26 by 18 feet, with two ſtone chimneys, having a cellar under the whole, a kitchen with a covered way from the dwelling houſe, and other neceſſary out houſes. There are two apple orchards of good fruit on the tract, and upwards of half the land ſtill in wood—the reſidue is laid off in convenient fields, under good incloſures, and plenty of water in each.—Some good meadow may be made on it. Alſo, Nine Slaves, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls.

LEVEN POWELL.

Auguſt 29. tdſ

A YOUNG MAN bred up in the commercial line, well acquainted with the French and Spaniſh languages, and who can bring the beſt recommendations, wiſhes to be employed in a merchant's counting houſe, or a public office—he would alſo engage as ſupercargo to any port. A few lines directed to P. A. F. and left with the printers of this paper will be attended to.

September 19.

CHARLES JONES,

COACH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his friends and former cuſtomers, that he has *again* commenced buſineſs at WEST END, Duke Street, where he purpoſes to carry on the COACH-MAKING in all its various branches.

He hopes from his general knowledge, long experience in Europe and America, and a deſire to give perfect ſatisfaction to all who pleaſe to favor him with their commands, to merit a continuance of that encouragement he has hitherto ſo amply experienced.

He has now in forwardneſs ſeveral NEW COACHES, CHAIRS, &c. &c. of different kinds, which he can have finiſhed at a very ſhort notice, agreeably to the Purchaſer's fancy, having a number of ſteady workmen in the different Branches, and all kinds of materials for carrying on his buſineſs *Extenſively*.

As he has engaged a PAINTER of the *firſt Eminience*, and erected ſuitable workſhops, he is enabled to finiſh his work equal to any on the Continent.

CARRIAGES of all Deſcriptions taken in Exchange; for which a generous price will be allowed.

June, 10. tf.

FOR SALE,

THE leaſe of the valuable premiſes whereon I now live, being a part of Briſtoe's tract, lying in the county of Prince William, about twenty miles from Dumfries, and thirty ſix from Alexandria and George town. The tenament in good order, the title for fifty years yet to come indiſputable, the rent low, and a ſufficient ſupport of wood land for the term; the ſhifts from three to four years ſufficient for the culture of ſix or eight hands. For terms apply on the premiſes.

SAMUEL WATSON.

September 5. tdſ

VIRGINIA.

In the High Court of Chancery.

Between

William Bird and Catharine his wife, plfs.

and

William Herbert and Charles Little, executors of John Carlile, who was both a ſurviving partner, and principal acting executor of John Dolton, deſts.

IN this cauſe the court this 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, not being able to form any ſatisfactory decree upon the report of the commiſſioners, purſuant to the order of the eighth day of March, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, doth revoke the ſaid order, and refer the accounts between the parties to one of the commiſſioners of this court.

A Copy,
Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

RICHMOND, SEPT. 6th, 1797.

THE parties concerned are deſired to take notice, that I have appointed the twenty fourth day of November next for commencing the examination above directed, on which day their attendance is requeſted at my office in this city with their accounts and vouchers ready for examination.

A. DUNSCOMB, M. C.

September 16.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body for a removal of the Diſtrict Court, now held in the town of Dumfries, in the county of Prince William, to the town of Centerville, in the county of Loudoun.

Auguſt 22. 3miw

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of DARLING & EARP, by bond, bill, or open account, are deſired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. Thoſe that do not paſs off on or before the firſt of October, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney, and ſuits will commence againſt all thoſe that do not comply with the above, without reſpect to perſons.

GEORGE DARLING,
CALEB EARP.

Auguſt 26. 3w1aw

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned againſt an aſſignment of a bond given by me to Charles Metcalf, as I believe the greateſt part is now paid, and will not pay any more, except compelled by law.

JOSEPH RICE,

Auguſt 22. 2w1m

ALEXANDRIA:
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AND
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